

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

**ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of December, 1855, it was unanimously resolved that the following names be added to the list of Agents for the year 1856, to wit: **JOHN A. HART,** Secretary, and **JOHN A. HART,** Secretary.

**ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS REMAINING AT THE** store of **JOHN A. HART** are hereby notified to call and remove the same by the 15th of January, or they will be sold to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the said store.

**JOHN A. HART, Secretary.**  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of December, 1855, it was unanimously resolved that the following names be added to the list of Agents for the year 1856, to wit: **JOHN A. HART,** Secretary, and **JOHN A. HART,** Secretary.

**ILLINOIS AGENT AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.**  
Notice is hereby given that an installment of two per cent on the loan of \$100,000, made to the Illinois State Bank, on the 1st day of January, 1856, will be due on the 1st day of January, 1856. The payment will be made on the 1st day of January, 1856, at the office of the Illinois State Bank, in the city of Chicago.

**NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST** the estate of **JOHN A. HART** are hereby notified to call and present the same by the 15th of January, or they will be barred.

**OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GUANO COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that the Philadelphia Guano Company, having been incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, is now open for business at the office of the Philadelphia Guano Company, in the city of Philadelphia.

**AGENTS IN NEW YORK, JAMES L. & CO., 40 Wall Street.**  
Notice is hereby given that the Philadelphia Guano Company, having been incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, is now open for business at the office of the Philadelphia Guano Company, in the city of Philadelphia.

**OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that the New York Gas Light Company, having been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is now open for business at the office of the New York Gas Light Company, in the city of New York.

**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, DEPARTMENT OF WAR.**  
Notice is hereby given that the Republic of Nicaragua, having been declared independent, is now open for business at the office of the Republic of Nicaragua, in the city of Managua.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

**HAL'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT—THE SENATE PASSING AND THE SENATE, ETC.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856.  
Senator Hale made President Pierce without gloves to-day. There was not one Senator who manifested any disposition to come to the President's rescue.

In conversation with a distinguished democratic Senator to-day, he expressed himself as follows:—“I have no doubt in my mind Pierce was attacked, in a great degree, in sending his Message to Congress at the time he did, by a desire of bringing it before the Southern States, which are to come off within the next few days, and which elect delegates to the National Convention.”

Banks' friends felt somewhat disheartened this evening. They charge his defeat on the President. It would not have been accomplished, they say, had he withheld his Message until Wednesday.

The Union editors received a severe blow to-day. The Senate ordered Beverly Tucker to serve a large quantity of documents which the Union was desirous of getting. Mr. Mason moved it, and Senator Toucey strenuously opposed it.

**NO PROSPECT OF AN ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—THE MESSAGE, ETC.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856.  
Members of Congress to-night express no hope whatever of an organization. The action of the President in sending his message is generally approved. The message itself is spoken of in the highest terms by all parties.

The nigger portion is, of course, denounced by the abolitionists.

**PROJECTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO—GENERAL ALMONTÉ CALLED TO THE PRESIDENCY—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856.  
The most reliable information received from parties occupying influential positions in Mexico, indicates a design calling General Almonté to the head of affairs, they conceiving him as a man of much experience, conservative in his opinions, who has had no sympathy with the recent revolution in that country, and understands so thoroughly the working of republican institutions from his experience and residence here, and who at various periods has exercised his influence to induce Mexico to adopt a form of government more in consonance with our own—hence the wish to place him in a position to give, if possible, permanent peace and stability to Mexico. Instead of proceeding at once to the Court of St. James, he will, it is understood, depart for Mexico, and there place himself at the disposal of his friends. Should he be called to the head of the Mexican government, and secure the aims suggested, the result cannot fail to be gratifying to our countrymen. They have already expressed their warmest wishes for his success.

Some members voting for Banks are not backward in expressing the opinion that he cannot be elected, and are anxious to bolt and go for some other candidate.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, who Mr. Perry Walker wished to have declared Speaker—uniting upon him the conservative elements of the House—belongs to the Calhoun Southern wing, and considers a dissolution of the Union inevitable, regarding it as a mere question of time.

**THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.**  
SENATE.  
THE TREASURY REPORT.  
The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., moved that 10,000 copies be printed by the printer to the Senate of the last Congress, at rates not exceeding those established by law.

A discussion ensued as to the power of the Senate to take such action, since it would, as contended on one side be a violation or evasion of the law of the last session relative to the public printing.

The resolution was adopted.

**THE RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN SENATORIAL DELEGATION.**  
The reception of the Mexican Senatorial Delegation was held on the 24th day of December, 1855.

Mr. HALE, (abol.) of N. H., remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's annual message came in, else he should have objected to its reception as irregularly sent. He would not pretend to state reasons why the President took such an extraordinary and unprecedented course; but Yankees are allowed to guess, and he would by no means presume to assert that the President has taken this opportunity to go down on his knees to the South because several Southern States are to hold democratic conventions about the 8th of January.

(Laughter.) If such is the true version of the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much trouble for nothing, for there is just as much chance for the election of the Senate's pages as of the President.

Mr. PIERCE, (rep.) of N. H., (Laughter.) The President takes up much of the message in talking about Central American affairs; but he, (Mr. Hale), thought there is a place in the central part of the United States on which the eyes of the people are turned with nearly more attention, namely—Kansas. Mr. Hale stated, on the authority of Mr. Calhoun, that the Monroe doctrine, so much talked about, was originally suggested by the British cabinet. It is true, as the President says, that acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, and that the President has by his message, in effect, delivered a lecture on slavery. It was insulting to the majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that the most civilized and enlightened people of the world are enemies to the constitution. Mr. Hale rebuked such an imputation. The Supreme Ruler, for the punishment of crime, has permitted Pierce to occupy the Presidential chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of everything which should clothe him with respectability.

**KANSAS AFFAIRS—CALL FOR INFORMATION.**  
Mr. WILSON, (black rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution that the President be requested to furnish information relative to troubles in Kansas.

Adjusted to Monday.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856.  
THE SPEAKER.  
Mr. MACK, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution that the acting doorkeeper of the House be required to look all the doors leading to this hall instantaneously, and keep them securely fastened till a Speaker is elected, unless they are opened for the purpose of letting in absent members.

(Laughter.) We had ecclesiastical precedent for this in the election of Pope (laughter) to succeed Clement IV., in 1268. The Cardinals were for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and at last, at the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by the advice of St. Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, thus locking up the Cardinals till they agreed. He was not so much of a Know Nothing as not to acknowledge the finding authority of this precedent. (Laughter.) If the resolution was adopted, he ventured to say the call of nature would be such, either for refreshment or otherwise (laughter), as to force the election of a Speaker within ten hours. (Merriment.)

On the motion of Mr. Boyce, the resolution was tabled. The House then voted for a Speaker, with the following result:

**RIGHT SEVENTH BALLOT.**  
Banks, 102 Pennington, 6  
Rice, 23 Scattering, 9  
Total, 130  
Necessary to a choice 110

Two additional votes were taken with the same result as the eighth, given above.

Mr. WALKER (N. C. dem.) of Ala., with the view of uniting the conservative elements of the House, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Boyce (dem.) of S. C., Speaker, regarding him as eminently qualified, and as having taken no part in the democratic caucus. The American party could not carry out their wishes, therefore, he was obliged to surrender Mr. Fuller solely for the purpose of organizing.

Mr. GALLAGHER, (black rep.) of Ohio, moved to substitute Mr. Banks, and declared the Republicans from Mr. Walker's charge of sectionalism. On the contrary, they are national, seeking to carry out the cardinal principles of the Constitution.

Mr. DENN, (black rep.) of Ind., appealed to the friends of Mr. Banks to accommodate themselves to circumstances to secure some degree of harmony in all quarters. He suggested the name of Mr. Pennington for Speaker.

Mr. SACK, (black rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was put, several gentlemen took occasion to deliver their position. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 141 to 76.

Mr. CONYER, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution, that from and after Saturday night no member be entitled to receive daily pay till a Speaker is elected.

Received with laughter, and tabled. The House then voted again.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1856.  
General Gadsden and Santa Anna—Row Among the Diplomats.

It would appear from recent intelligence received, that the movements of our Minister to Mexico, General Gadsden, closely watched by the Minister of England and France. A letter from Santa Anna, addressed to him, is said, very mysteriously, to have been handed to the British Minister, and was shown to the late President. It contained the evidence of existing intimacy between the Dictator and the General, and once more requests of him (the General) an accurate statement of the condition and strength of parties. General Gadsden is not aware of the letter being in the possession of the British Minister, and the gentleman who communicates a portion of its contents to this city, states a readiness to prove the facts should they be denied. General Gadsden has been long suspected by the representative of European States in Mexico, of exercising an improper influence over the actions of Santa Anna, and a violation, by means of obtaining, in confidence, the views of parties, and giving Santa Anna due notice of the same. We have not yet the full particulars attending the negotiation of this letter, but the public will never be satisfied, until facts are shown to the contrary, but that something is going on, and that the General is in relation to that treaty, of a peculiarly suspicious character, which has benefited more than Santa Anna and the Dictator, is a fact which is not to be denied.

It is possible we may never recover the track for this information, as it may never be recalled, and a second negotiation was on foot between Mr. Gadsden and Santa Anna for the purchase of additional territory at the time of Santa Anna's fall. The second negotiation was on foot between Mr. Gadsden and Santa Anna for the purchase of additional territory at the time of Santa Anna's fall.

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AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1856.  
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